# Unit 12 Organizer: WWII: 1931—1945

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| The Big Picture: The seeds of new conflict had been sown in WWI. The postwar years brought to Europe economic difficulties and a rise of powerful dictators driven by nationalism and the desire to expand their territory. Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler established totalitarian governments in Russia, Italy and Germany. Militant leaders took control of Japan. These actions of totalitarian aggression led to World War II in 1939. The US struggled to remain neutral but eventually was drawn into WWII after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. On the battle front, the USA fought on two fronts: the Pacific and in Europe. At home, Americans committed to total war, women and minorities participated by working in factories, the government took increasing control over the American economy. After FDR’s death in 1945, new president Harry Truman ended the war by utilizing the advances of the Manhattan Project by dropping atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. World War II transformed America into an economic and political superpower. | | | | | | |
| Last Unit: Unit 11: 1930’s  (1930—1939) | | Current Unit: **WW II**  (1931—1945) | | Next Unit: 1950’s and Cold War  (1950—1959) | | |
| **Schedule & Homework** : | | | **Key Terms and Phrases:** | | | |
| 2/7 Outbreak of WWII  2/8 US entry into WWII  2/9 Homefront  2/10 Homefront continued  2/13 War in Europe  2/14 War in the Pacific  2/15 Impact of WWII  2/16 Unit 12 Review  2/22 Unit 12 Test  ***2/23 2nd Semester Essay*** | 2/7 24.1 & 24.2; Docs A & B  2/8 24.3; Docs C & D  2/9 24.4; Doc. E  2/10 25.1; Doc. F  2/13 25.2; Doc. G  2/14 25.3; Docs. H & I  2/15 25.4; Doc. J  2/16 Complete Organizer Due | | 1. A. Philip Randolph 2. Adolf Hitler 3. Lend-lease plan 4. Battle of Midway 5. Normandy Invasion 6. Battle of Iwo Jima 7. Battle of the Bulge 8. Fall of Berlin 9. Hiroshima & Nagasaki 10. War mobilization 11. Los Alamos 12. Manhattan Project 13. F.D. Roosevelt 14. H. Truman | | 1. Axis Powers 2. Allies 3. Pearl Harbor 4. WWII Economic Controls 5. Dwight D. Eisenhower 6. Yalta Conference 7. United Nations 8. GI Bill of Rights 9. Stalin 10. Mussolini 11. Hirohito 12. Hideki Tojo 13. Neutrality Acts 14. appeasement | |
| **Essentials Questions:**   1. What factors led the United States to shift from isolation in the 1920s & 1930s to an active war participant by 1941? 2. How did the U.S. mobilize civilians at home to help win World War II? 3. What impact did mobilization of civilians have on women and minority groups in American Society? 4. What role did the U.S. play in winning the wars in Europe & the Pacific? | | | | | | **AKS**   1. AKS 48 b,c 2. AKS 48 d 3. AKS 48 a,d,e 4. AKS 48 a-f |

**Unit 12 Reading Guide World War II Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pd \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***Chapter 24 Section 1***

1. Who were the leaders of the Soviet Union, Fascist Italy, & Nazi Germany?
2. Who was Hitler’s *Mein Kampf* about?
3. Define **LEBENSRAUM**
4. What European nation invaded and conquered Ethiopia in 1935?
5. What international treaty, signed by the United States in 1928, “outlawed” war as an instrument of national policy?

***Chapter 24 Section 2***

1. What was the American reaction to the anschluss of Austria by Germany?
2. The Munich Agreement, signed on September 30, 1938, granted the Sudetenland to Germany – what two European countries “gave” the Sudetenland to Hitler?
3. Define **APPEASEMENT**:
4. What two countries signed a nonaggression pact on August 23, 1939?
5. On April 9, 1940, Germany invaded what two countries?
6. When did France surrender to the Germans?

***Chapter 24 Section 3***

1. Define **HOLOCAUST**:
2. The Nuremberg Laws were designed to deprive which group of Germans of their citizenship rights?
3. What group of Germans was attacked during “Kristallnacht?”
4. In what country did the Germans build the death camps?

***Chapter 24 Section 4***

1. What three countries were known during WW II as the Axis Power ?
2. FDR, in a “fireside chat,” declared which country to be the “arsenal of democracy?”
3. What was the goal of the Lend-Lease program?
4. What was the significance of the Atlantic Charter between the USA and Britian?
5. Why did the Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor in December 1941?
6. On December 8, 1941, FDR asked Congress to declare war – on who?

***Chapter 25 Section 1***

1. Who were the WACs?
2. About how many Japanese – Americans served in the U. S. military during World War II?
3. How many days were needed to build “Hull 440?”
4. What was the most significant development of the OSRD?
5. What was the goal of the Manhattan Project?

***Chapter 25 Section 2***

1. Who convinced FDR that Germany was a greater threat to the U.S. than Japan and must be defeated first?
2. What weapon did the Germans use in an effort to prevent supplies from reaching Britain?
3. The German defeat at what battle marked the turning point of their war with the USSR?
4. At what meeting did FDR and Churchill agree they would accept only Germany’s unconditional surrender?
5. What did all of the pilots of have in common?
6. What group of soldiers made up the “Purple Heart Battalion?” The “99th Pursuit Squadron”?
7. Who was given command for Operation Overlord?
8. During the Battle of the Bulge (December 1944), which country launched a last – chance desperation attack in hopes of winning the war?
9. Why didn’t FDR celebrate V–E Day along with the rest of the American people?

***Chapter 25 Section 3***

1. What June 1942 American victory was the turning point of World War II in the Pacific?
2. What does the Japanese word *kamikaze* mean?
3. When did Harry Truman first learn of the Manhattan Project?
4. What Japanese cities were targeted by the *Enola Gay* on August 6, 1945 and the “Fat Man” on August 9, 1945?
5. How many Germans were sentenced to die at the Nuremberg Trials?
6. What country’s government is guided by the “MacArthur Constitution?”

***Chapter 25 Section 4***

1. What country emerged from WWII as the world’s dominant economic and military power?
2. Which region of the U.S. received the largest number of African American migrants during the 1940s?
3. What law, passed by Congress in 1944, was designed to help American military veterans adjust to civilian lives?
4. The “zoot – suit” riots took place in what American city?
5. What group of U. S. citizens were forced from their homes and “relocated” to camps away from the West Coast?